16 vol. (B20.00)
Listed by Quaritch
Cat. 695, 1951 at £462.00
Rare Book
SB407
.B67
1817
v.1

THE BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of
Coloured Delineations
OF
Plants,
from all Countries,

with a short Account of each,
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. I.

The Plates by
GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1817.
London; Published by John & Arthur Arch, *Cornhill;*
John Hatchard, *Piccadilly;*
C. Loddiges & Sons, *Hackney; and*
G. Cooke, *6, Goswell Street Road.*

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

Introduction.

In laying the present work before the public, it may not be deemed unnecessary to say a few words on its scope and design; not however with a view of making specious promises, or holding out expectations never to be realized. Our aim is to direct the minds of those who may honour us with their patronage, to a source of amusement at once intellectual, exalted, delightful, and unbounded.

We purpose to give such a representation of each plant as shall directly lead to what we may call a first-sight acquaintance with it; also some account of those peculiar qualities which any of them may be known to

possess, a few hints on their cultivation, and any other remarks which may be thought interesting.

Surrounded as we are, and have been from our infancy, by these choicest beauties of nature, we wish not to enjoy them alone. No! let them be diffused throughout the world; that all may participate who have a mind capable of delighting in them.

May we not, as reasonable beings, ask ourselves, why were these wonderful works of Creating Wisdom produced? Why so much elegance, such brilliancy, such almost infinitely varied beauty? Surely, had these things been designed merely to satisfy the hunger of the grazing and other kinds of animals, a vast deal indeed must have been formed in vain. But this cannot be. Do we not then lose

much real, substantial happiness, by not more intimately contemplating and acquainting ourselves with these things?

Let the philosopher say, for what other purpose have such astonishing productions been formed by the bountiful hand of unerring Wisdom and Goodness; if not to afford an inexhaustible source of the purest and most innocent pleasure—worthy the enjoyment of creatures truly rational. And if that be the case, as most unquestionably it is; then doubtless the more the thought is cherished in the human bosom, the more that bosom must dilate in gratitude to such an infinitely beneficent Creator.

Such is the pleasure, which we flatter ourselves we have at least in some small measure enjoyed;—such the happiness we would offer to our

friends. This is assuredly no dry or abstruse study; it is a perpetual spring of the most genuine satisfaction. Even when cares and troubles assail the mind, and overshade all things with gloom (and no one is always exempted from such things) even then let us look at these beauties—let us contemplate them. Yes! we will "consider the Lilies how they grow;" our Divine Saviour himself commands us to do it, and never did He enjoin any thing which was not for our truest felicity.

We have only to add, that our most esteemed and very particular friend, Mr. George Cooke, has devoted his talents (already so well known to the public) to this work. We are sure nothing more need be said about its execution.

Goodyera pubescens.

G. Loddiges del.t

G. Cooke sc.

No. 1.

GOODYERA PUBESCENS.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

A native of North America, in moist shady woods. It does not occur to us that this most rare and curious plant has ever been communicated to the public before. It was named by that learned botanist, R. Browne, Esq. to whom the science is very much indebted, and was introduced into Kew Garden, in 1802, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. It had, however, long before been known in this country: we received it, above thirty years since, from our very ancient and worthy friends, J. and W. Bartram, the latter of whom, (so well known by his interesting travels), is still living, though at a very advanced age. The plant is with difficulty cultivated—loves a shady situation, and rich bog earth. Our specimen flowered in September.

The leaves remain all winter, and make a very singular appearance.

No. 2.

Ardisia crenulata.

G. Cooke fec.

No. 2.

ARDISIA CRENULATA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of China, very lately introduced. It is a neat little shrub, producing flowers and fruit nearly the whole year round: we have plants not above three inches high quite loaded. It requires the protection of the green-house, and is encreased both by seeds and cuttings:—soil, a mixture of loam and peat. The berries are by no means unpleasant to the taste. In some of the species, they are said to be esteemed for their cooling and refreshing qualities.

Erica Lambertiana.

G. Loddiges del.^t

G. Cooke sc.

No. 3.

ERICA LAMBERTIANA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of that inexhaustible store-house of vegetable riches, South Africa. It is a very interesting species: the name has been given in honour of A. B. Lambert, Esq. a vice-president of the Linnæan Society. The waxy appearance of the flowers adds greatly to their beauty. They are in perfection during the autumn months: indeed, some years we have remarked their continuance during the greater part of the winter unfaded: should be kept in an airy place in the green-house; soil, light sandy peat.

We very much wish to direct our friends to a greater facility of cultivation of this most extensive genus, so unrivalled for elegance, and every varied form and colour. In future numbers we shall occasionally attempt to point out a few things which may be useful to such as desire to adorn their green-houses with this charming family, some or other of which are in full flower at every season of the year.

Erica palustris.

No. 4.

ERICA PALUSTRIS.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A neat little species from the Cape; which has been introduced within these eight or ten years, and flowers in very great profusion in September and October, sometimes continuing almost to the end of the year. The great family to which this belongs, mostly growing in mountainous and open situations, where, at certain seasons, they are exposed to violent winds, are naturally impatient of confinement: on this account the more fresh air is admitted to them, even in the winter months, the better. We are persuaded that if this were more generally attended to, we should not hear so many complaints of the difficulty of preserving these most beautiful plants.

Asplenium ebeneum.

No. 5.

ASPLENIUM EBENEUM.

Class. Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

....

Ferns compose a numerous, and very beautiful class of plants, in many peculiarities differing from all others. Their fructification is extremely interesting; and, although great labour has been bestowed on them by several botanists; they are still much in need of further investigation. Our present species has been known in this country since 1779, at which time it was cultivated by that valuable patron of the science, Dr. Fothergill. Though a native of North America, it does not thrive in this country, without some artificial heat: we have never been able to make it flourish so well as in a damp place in one of our stoves, where the plant from which our drawing was taken, (and which is perhaps the only one at present in Europe), has grown beautifully. The soil which seems to be acceptable to this elegant fern, is sandy peat. It appears to propagate itself in a

most curious manner by young plants growing out of the stipes, which are as black as ebony, whence its name; one of these is represented in our figure.

Aster pulcherrimus.

G. Cooke, fec^t

No. 6.

ASTER PULCHERRIMUS.

Class. SYNGENESIA — Order. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

....

This, unquestionably one of the most beautiful of the numerous genus to which it belongs, is, like many of them, a native of North America: we received it, about seven years ago, from Philadelphia: it is easily cultivated, thriving very well in a pot in light loamy soil: does not, however, increase nearly so fast as many of its congeners. The blossoms are produced very freely, generally through the months of September and October. Many of this family are very ornamental: they do not blow till pretty late in the autumn months, which perhaps renders them the more acceptable, especially in such seasons as are not visited with too early frosts.

Gnidia pinifolia.

[illegible] fec

No. 7.

GNIDIA PINIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape, said to have been cultivated by Miller fifty years ago; but it has long been lost to our gardens, till introduced anew a few years since. It has never yet been very plentiful, and is a very neat and pleasing plant; seldom grows above one or two feet high, and flowers most abundantly, often twice in the year, spring and autumn, in which latter season our drawing was made. The blossoms are extremely fragrant in the evening. It thrives in sandy peat, and, in general, requires the same management as the Ericas, to which it is very nearly allied.

Elichrysum proliferum.

Cooke fec.

No. 8.

ELICHRYSUM PROLIFERUM.

Class. Order.
SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

....

This most beautiful plant is a native of the Cape, and was first introduced into this country about the year 1789. It was several years before it became generally cultivated, being at first injudiciously treated by giving it too much heat. It is now found to require no more than an airy situation in the green-house, and is very readily increased by cuttings: soil, light sandy peat. Being in blossom during almost the whole of the year, and in growth and appearance extremely elegant; it is one of the most ornamental plants we have. The flowers of this, and many others of the same family, if cut off when fully open, and kept dry, will retain their form and brilliancy a great many years.

Epidendrum ciliare.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 9.

EPIDENDRUM CILIARE*.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

A native of the West Indies, long since introduced into our stoves, where its beautiful flowers are produced in October and November.

The Epidendrums are generally considered a kind of parasitical plants, growing in their native state upon the decayed bark and wood of large trees. We formerly found it difficult to imitate such situations; however, by a mixture of rotten wood and moss, together with a small portion of sand, we have got them to succeed pretty well. Our present plant multiplies itself (though rather sparingly) by suckers: it requires a good heat, and not too much water, especially in winter.

* Reduced to one-third of the natural size.

Epidendrum cuspidatum.

G. Loddiges del.t

No. 10.

EPIDENDRUM CUSPIDATUM *.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

We received this plant, about the year 1808, from the Island of Dominica. It differs from the ciliare in often having three leaves, the other never but two. The petals also are very differently formed in the ciliare, these being all equal, slender, and much curved. In the present species the three exterior petals are equal, and remarkably stiff and pointed; the two interior very broad, spreading in the form of wings: this disposition of the petals produces a very remarkable appearance. The middle segment in the lip of the nectary in this sort is quite linear; in the ciliare it is subulate, and much longer: the whole plant is of much larger growth. The treatment is the same as the ciliare.

* Reduced to one-fourth of the natural size.

Struthiola incana.

No. 11.

STRUTHIOLA INCANA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant has been very lately introduced from the Cape of Good Hope: its delightful fragrance renders it a great acquisition. During the day-time it is almost scentless, but a little while before dark it begins to yield forth its perfume; and during the whole of the night is most delicious, partaking, in some degree, of the Heliotropium, but indescribably more delicate. One small plant will diffuse its odour to a very considerable distance. Others of this family possess qualities somewhat similar: but this far exceeds the rest. It flowers very freely in Autumn, and is propagated by cuttings. Soil, sandy peat: requires the shelter of a greenhouse, and plenty of fresh air.

Calla occulta.

G. Loddiges del. G. Cooke sc.

No. 12.

CALLA OCCULTA *.

Class.	Order.
HEPTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of India: we raised it about five years since from seeds, sent us by our late venerable friend, Dr. Roxburgh, under the name of Aromatica. It seems, however, to answer the description of Loureiro's Occulta. The flowers have a slight scent, but surely not enough to justify the appellation of aromatica. It is easily cultivated in the stove, in a mixture of loam and peat, and flowers in December. The upper part of the spadix is covered with stamens only, and the lower half pistils.

We are rather sorry that this genus and the other Aroidea, which possess such close affinity, and which were, by the great Linnæus, arranged together, should be so widely separated in the system as they now are. This, however, is another instance of the imperfection of all human classification, and should remind us that,—

" Not deeply to discern, not much to know,
" Mankind were born to wonder and adore."

* Reduced to about one-third the size of nature.

Erica blanda.

G. Loddiges, del.

G. Cooke, sc.

No. 13.

ERICA BLANDA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape, flowering here in great profusion from June to December. Requires similar soil and management to the other heaths. This beautiful plant was presented to us, together with several other rare and new species, by George Hibbert, Esq. a gentleman who will long be remembered for his liberality and his very great attachment to botany; particularly to this genus, of which he possessed a collection far surpassing in number and extent any in Europe.

At his own expence he sent out a person to collect seeds in Africa. We cannot look around us in any direction, without seeing many elegant productions which he first introduced; without him these would probably yet—

"Blush unseen,
"And waste their sweetness in the desart air."

Erica obliqua.

G. Loddiges. del.t

G. Cooke. sc.

No. 14.

ERICA OBLIQUA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This extremely elegant plant is a native of the Cape, introduced into this country about the year 1794. Blooms in great profusion for two or three months during the Autumn. It is one of those slender species which rarely attain to any considerable size; propagated, like the rest of the family, by seeds and cuttings: soil, light sandy peat. Being of a very delicate habit, care should be taken not to overpot it. Ericas, in general, require shifting once a year: the spring is the best season for this operation. The pots should be but a little larger, by no means giving too much room at one time, as they seldom thrive till the roots get to the sides of the pot, from which they seem to obtain their chief nourishment.

Grammitis ceterach.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 15.

GRAMMITIS CETERACH.

Class. Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

....

This plant had long been classed with Asplenium, from which genus it has, however, been separated by the learned Swartz. It is found here and there in many parts of Europe, growing in the clefts of rocks, and was formerly used medicinally, but is at present discarded. It is a neat plant, well adapted for keeping in a small pot, in which several stones should be placed, and the interstices filled up with sandy peat. This will form a kind of imitation of the native situation of its growth, a circumstance which cultivators often neglect to attend to sufficiently, which may account for their want of success with many plants.

Gnidia oppositifolia.

G. Loddiges del.t

G. Cooke sc.

No. 16.

GNIDIA OPPOSITIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it is said to have been first introduced, in 1783; it is only within a very few years, however, that the plant has been generally cultivated. It highly merits a place in every greenhouse, of which it will not fail to become a pleasing ornament: propagates freely by cuttings, and flourishes in a soil composed of half sandy peat and half light loam. The season of flowering varies considerably: in spring it is generally covered; but in the latter months of summer, and beginning of autumn, we have frequently observed it in great beauty. Plenty of air should be admitted to these plants in all seasons.

Alstrœmeria ligtu.

No. 17.

ALSTRŒMERIA LIGTU.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This charming plant, which was introduced, in 1776, from South America, requires a pretty good heat, and is highly deserving a place in every stove. We have frequently had it begin to blow in October, and continue throwing up new flower-stems till March or April: the blossoms are delicately fragrant. Both this and the other species (as far as we are acquainted with them) have the singular property of the leaves being all resupinate: there is a twist in the petiole, which reverses every leaf, turning the underside upwards. At a little distance this is not observable, as the under part assumes all the character of the outside.

It is propagated by dividing the roots in spring: soil, loam and peat.

Limonia trifoliata.

No. 18.

LIMONIA TRIFOLIATA.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This plant is much cultivated in the warmer parts of China and Cochin China, of which it is probably a native. The flowers are produced at different seasons; they are very fragrant, and sometimes are succeeded in this country by the fruit, which is about the size of a small nut, red, and of an unpleasant terebinthinaceous taste. It was introduced, in 1787, by the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, and requires the heat of the stove. It is a very pretty little shrub; the fine rich green of the foliage, intermixed with the white flowers, render it extremely desirable. It may be propagated by cuttings, and thrives in a soil composed of loam and peat.

Pancratium rotatum.

G.Loddiges. del.

No. 19.

PANCRATIUM ROTATUM.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of South Carolina and Florida; thrives very well on a shelf in the stove, producing its fragrant flowers in September or October. The delicate filmy nectary of this plant is extremely curious: the best soil for it is peat mixed with a large portion of sand.

Bulbs of this very rare plant were first sent us, about the year 1790, by our very generous friend, the elder Michaux, a botanist who yet lives in the memory of every one who had the happiness of his acquaintance. Nothing, perhaps, ever equalled the zeal with which this inestimable man laboured, by every means, to diffuse the productions of the various countries through which he travelled for the mutual benefit of each. No selfish view could harbour in his liberal mind; no narrow desire of exclusive possession ever contracted his bountiful heart. The remembrance of such a character is truly refreshing.

No. 20

Bletia Tankervilliæ

G. Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 20.

BLETIA TANKERVILLIÆ.

Class. *GYNANDRIA* Order. *MONANDRIA**.

....

A most superb plant, native of the warmer parts of China, and requiring the heat of the stove. It was introduced by Dr. Fothergill, about 1778, and is propagated by dividing the roots in summer. Soil, loam and peat.

With us they generally begin to flower in the latter part of the year, and, as each remains in perfection a considerable time, they form a most conspicuous ornament to the hot-house till March or April. In the dreariest season, when all unprotected nature is shivering under ice and snow, how cheering is such a lovely flower! How does an attentive consideration of it, silently melt the heart in joyful gratitude to the most beneficent Creator!

* Our figure is reduced to one-third the natural size.

Epacris grandiflora.

Cooke sc.

No. 21.

EPACRIS GRANDIFLORA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This most elegant plant is a native of New South Wales: we obtained it from seeds, about the year 1803. It frequently begins to flower in April, and continues two or three months before it is quite over; during the whole of which time nothing can be more beautiful, especially in a large plant. It requires a sandy peat soil, may be propagated by cuttings, and must be preserved in an airy greenhouse during the winter.

We cannot look at Mr. Brown's Prodromus without anxiously longing for the introduction of more of this delightful genus: we find there no less than seventeen species described; of which number not a fourth part are at present in this country; and doubtless, in the vast, unexplored Australasian wilds, many more exist, as yet unnoticed and unknown.

Epidendrum cochleatum

Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 22.

EPIDENDRUM COCHLEATUM.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

A native of the West Indies, introduced in 1786 by our late worthy friend, Dr. Anderson, of St. Vincent. It requires the stove heat, and thrives in a soil composed of rotten leaves and sand. The flowers are produced in succession, and are so lasting, that we believe, for several years past, there has not been a time when we have not had some in bloom: it may be increased by offsets.

To the attentive observer, who delights in examining the forms of flowers in all their wonderful and endless variety; no class of plants can afford more gratification than the Gynandria. The astonishing singularity of some of these, added to their exquisite beauty, renders them peculiarly worthy of our most assiduous cultivation. Let us never, while we admire these engaging objects, forget that indulgent "Parent of Good," whose "pencil paints" them with such inimitable splendor. But may our

thoughts rise up to Him, in sweetest luxury of humble devotion and thankfulness. Then, and then only, shall we know and feel that nothing ever was formed but for purposes the most benign.

Erica sebana.

G. Cooke fec^t

No. 23.

ERICA SEBANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape, whence, it is said, in the Kew catalogue, to have been introduced in 1774. We remember to have first obtained this fine species from the late Mr. Sikes of Hackney, who possessed a very capital collection of plants. This is one of the autumnal flowering sorts, being in perfection from August, or September, frequently till December: it is propagated by cuttings, though with difficulty; on which account it has never been very plentiful. The same kind of soil and treatment is requisite as for the other Heaths.

Erica suaveolens.

No. 24.

ERICA SUAVEOLENS.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from which most productive birth-place of plants, it was introduced, about the year 1800, by Mr. Hibbert, from whom we received our first plant: it is of low growth, and flowers in the autumn. The treatment which it requires is in all respects the same as the other Heaths. It may be increased by cuttings but sparingly; must be preserved in the greenhouse, and potted in light sandy peat.

Persoonia lanceolata.

G.Cooke. fec.

No. 25.

PERSOONIA LANCEOLATA.

Class. Order.
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of New South Wales; introduced into the royal gardens at Kew in 1791. We raised several of it from seeds in the year 1805. It is a handsome growing plant, and flowers freely every autumn. We have hitherto unsuccessfully tried every means of propagating it; but are not without hopes of its sometime or other perfecting ripe seeds. It requires the greenhouse in winter, and plenty of air, being not at all tender; soil, loam and peat. In New Holland, which affords such immense variety of plants, a great many species of Persoonia have been discovered, although only two are as yet among us.

Epidendrum umbellatum.

No. 26.

EPIDENDRUM UMBELLATUM.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

We received this elegant plant from the Island of St. Vincent. It is like most of the genus, a kind of parasitical plant, growing upon trees in the thick woods of the West Indies: introduced into the Kew garden in 1793. By some the flowers are said to have a disagreeable scent. We found ours, however, in the day-time, perfectly inodorous; while at night they exhaled a very pleasing fragrance, not unlike that of the violet.

It should be planted in a soil composed of rotten wood, moss, and a little sand; in order to imitate, as nearly as possible, its natural situation: by attending to this, and keeping it in a good heat in the stove, we have found it thrive very well, producing its flowers in February. They possess a property, which seems to be common to the Epidendrums, of lasting a long time in perfection.

Chironia jasminoides.

Loddiges. del.

No. 27.

CHIRONIA JASMINOIDES.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, lately introduced into this country. It produces its elegant flowers in the autumn. They last for a considerable time, occasionally closing and opening again, and that at uncertain seasons. We experienced this in making our drawing. The first time of attempting it, no sooner had we commenced, than the flowers shut by a spontaneous motion. The next time, however, we were more fortunate.

This plant is rather tender, requiring a warm greenhouse: it is pretty readily increased by cuttings, and should not have too much water, especially in winter; soil, light loam mixed with peat.

Gloxinia speciosa.

G Cooke sc

No. 28.

GLOXINIA SPECIOSA.

Class. Order.
DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

....

This most splendid subject has lately been introduced from South America, a country richly abounding in the most beautiful productions, which unhappily have been till now mostly shut out of the civilized world. The time, however, seems approaching when these treasures will be freely diffused. If the oppressions which men exercised upon each other during the dark ages of ignorance and barbarity were once to cease, all would feel the advantages, and enjoy the comforts of amicable commerce; that source of such incalculable benefits to nations.

Our plant is at present (June 1817) in fine flower, and will continue, according to appearance, for a long time. It requires a moderate stove heat, and in the flowering season should have a good supply of water: soil, a rich garden mould, or mixture of loam and rotten dung. It is increased by seeds, which are perfected in this country.

Gnidia radiata.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 29.

GNIDIA RADIATA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about the year 1800. It is a plant which is very little known as yet; and is not found in the last edition of Hortus Kewensis.

The flowers are exquisitely fragrant in the evening, diffusing a rich scent something like cinnamon, although in the day-time they have little or no smell.

It blows in autumn and spring: our drawing was made in February; it requires the greenhouse, with plenty of air, and propagates with very great difficulty: the only way in which we have succeeded is by layers, and then they have taken at least three years to get sufficient roots: soil, sandy peat, with a portion of light loam: it should not have too much water, especially in the winter season.

Hovea latifolia.

No. 30.

HOVEA LATIFOLIA.

Class. Order.
DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

....

The genus to which this plant belongs, received its name in honour of our friend, Mr. A. P. Hove, the well-known Polish botanical traveller. Several valuable plants have been introduced by his instrumentality, and we are in hopes he will yet add to the number. This most beautiful plant flowered with us in March. It is a native of New South Wales, and requires the greenhouse. It is with difficulty propagated, except by seeds, which have not yet been perfected here.

Crinum erubescens.

No. 31.

CRINUM ERUBESCENS*.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the warmer latitudes of America, and a very elegant plant. The specimen from which our drawing was made was a remarkably fine one, measuring above four feet in height. We are in possession of two or three varieties of it: the present is perhaps the most beautiful. It has long been an inhabitant of our stoves, and flowers generally in the Autumn; is of easy culture, requiring however a pretty good heat. Sandy loam and peat form a good mixture for its soil: it propagates itself by offsets, but rather slowly. The liliaceous plants are a very splendid class, highly deserving of more general cultivation.

* Reduced to about one-tenth of the natural size.

Draba stellata.

G. Cooke fec.t

No. 32.

DRABA STELLATA.

Class.	Order.
TETRADYNAMIA	*SILICULOSA.*

....

This little plant is a native of the Alps; it has also been found in the Highlands of Scotland. It is easily cultivated in a small pot, and light loamy soil; flowers in April, and requires no sort of protection in any season.

Plants of this nature, of which there are great numbers, are highly desirable, not only in general collections, but to those, who, not having room in their gardens, or from other causes, may not find it eligible to devote much space or expense to them. Many such would fain treat themselves with some of the beauties of the vegetable world, some of the kind gifts of indulgent Providence. These, in their leisure moments, they may contemplate and enjoy. Surely such will be glad to know that a single square yard will in proper sized pots afford abundant accommodation for more than fifty species; so that almost every one may afford themselves an innocent and delightful gratification.

Liparia hirsuta

No. 33.

LIPARIA HIRSUTA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This splendid species is a native of the Cape, introduced in 1792. The blossoms are produced early in the spring; and continue in beauty a considerable time. It may be propagated by cuttings, and thrives in a soil composed of loam and peat in equal proportions. In winter it requires the protection of the greenhouse, and should not be overwatered: if this is attended to, it will be found to be a plant of very easy culture.

Erica Cliffordiana.

G. Cooke fec.t

No. 34.

ERICA CLIFFORDIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was first introduced about the year 1808. It has received its name in honour of the Right Honourable Dowager Lady De Clifford, who has long been an encourager of botany, and possesses a select collection of plants. Flowers in autumn and winter abundantly; it requires the usual greenhouse treatment, and is readily propagated by cuttings; soil, light sandy peat.

Erica mucosa.

G. Cooke fecit

No. 35.

ERICA MUCOSA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

We raised this charming plant from Cape seeds about the year 1792; since which it has regularly flowered with us every year in the autumnal months. The blossoms are covered with a kind of clammy varnish, which makes them glitter, especially when the sun shines, thus increasing their beauty very much. Soil and treatment the same as the other Ericas. Being rather a slender plant, this will generally require the support of a stick; propagated by cuttings or seeds; the latter it does not seem to perfect in this country; at least we have never been able to obtain any from our plants.

No. 35

Phylica squarrosa.

G. Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 36.

PHYLICA SQUARROSA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it has been long cultivated in this country, and is preserved in the greenhouse in winter. The flowers, which are produced in March and April, though not very brilliant, are curious, and the starry form of the heads makes a very pretty appearance. This plant is not very readily propagated: we have succeeded best by layers, which take a full year or more to attain sufficient root: it thrives in sandy peat, and should not be kept in too large a pot, neither ought it to have an over-abundant supply of water, especially in cold weather.

Cymbidium sinense.

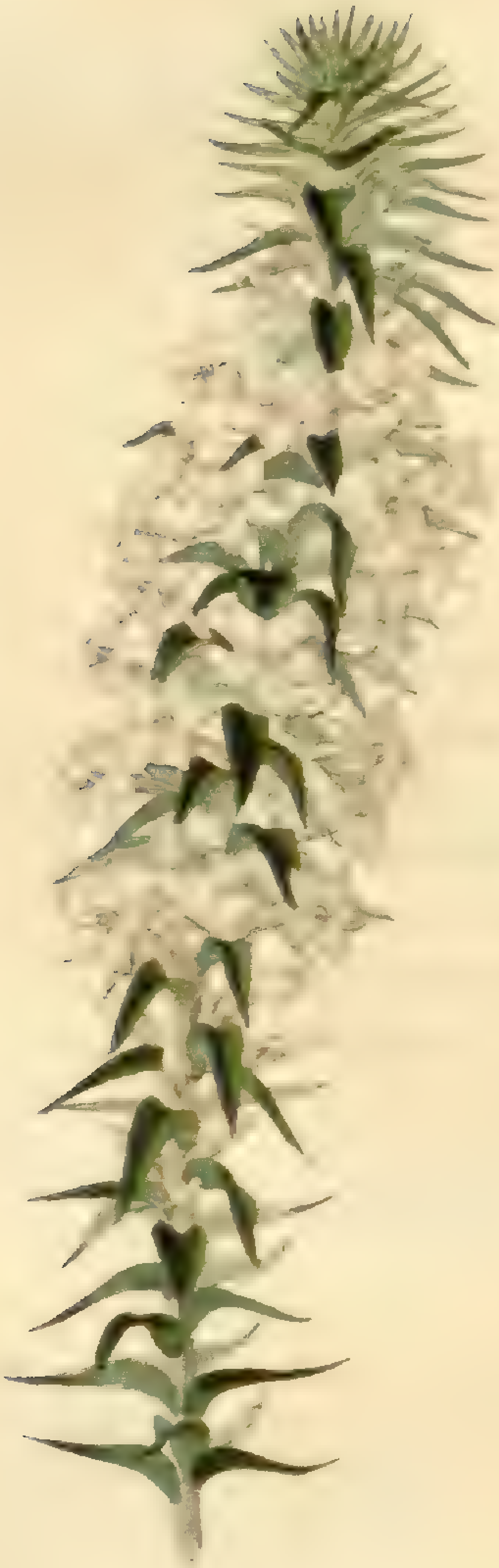
G. Loddiges del.

No. 37.

CYMBIDIUM SINENSE.

Class. GYNANDRIA — Order. MONANDRIA.

A native of China, whence it was received about the year 1793, by the late Gilbert Slater, Esq. This gentleman was celebrated for his love of botany: he introduced a number of magnificent plants from China, which he cultivated in a very superior style at Walthamstow. Our present subject is a plant of easy culture, thriving in a mixture of peat and loam; it multiplies itself by offsets from the roots. During the autumn and winter months it blossoms freely, filling the stove with its delicious perfume, which is not unlike the finest tea, but vastly more powerful.



Epacris attenuata.

G Loddiges del.

G Cooke sc.

No. 38.

EPACRIS ATTENUATA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

We first obtained this elegant plant about the year 1804, from seeds which were presented to us by our excellent friend, Dr. Sims, the worthy editor of the Botanical Magazine. It is a native of New South Wales, and requires the protection of the greenhouse, with plenty of air at all seasons. We have found it rather impatient of wet in the winter season, although in warm weather it must have a pretty good supply. It is propagated by cuttings, and thrives in a sandy peat soil.

This is the Lysinema pungens of Mr. Brown; but, as he has very justly remarked, it intervenes betwixt the two genera: for this reason we have rather chosen to continue the name by which it has been so long known.

Doodia aspera.

G. Cooke fe.t

No. 39.

DOODIA ASPERA.

Class. Order.
CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

....

This Fern is from New South Wales, and recorded by Mr. Aiton to have been introduced in 1808. It is a very elegant plant. The soil which seems to agree best with it is sandy peat, and it should be liberally supplied with water. It seems to thrive best in a moderate stove heat, and throws up side shoots occasionally, by which it is propagated; the best season for separating them is in the spring.

Androsace carnea.

No. 40.

ANDROSACE CARNEA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful little plant is from Switzerland; and although introduced so long since as 1768, it has never been plentiful in this country. Its delicate flowers are produced in April, and last for a considerable time before they fade. The whole plant is represented in our figure, and of a size which it rarely exceeds, being one of those minute and delicate gems, which render the higher Alps so very interesting. It is rather difficult to increase, except by seeds; is perfectly hardy, and seems to grow pretty well in a small pot in light sandy loam.

Silene incarnata.

Cooke del^t et sc

No. 41.

SILENE INCARNATA.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

....

This is a native of North America, whence we received it last spring: it flowered in May, and seems nearly allied to S. Virginica.

It is a perennial plant, which should be kept in a pot, in light loamy soil, and may be increased by dividing the roots; the best season for which operation is the spring. It is perfectly hardy, requiring no sort of protection at any season. In dry weather a moderate supply of water is all that is necessary.

Agapanthus minor.

No. 42.

AGAPANTHUS MINOR.

Class. Order.
HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has been introduced not long since. It differs from the umbellatus both in leaves and flowers. The whole plant is much smaller: the flower stem seldom attains a greater height than about a foot; the blossoms are much fewer in number: the leaves also are few, short, and stand almost erect. This plant is of easy culture, requiring merely protection from frost. It blows in October and November, and may be propagated by parting the roots: soil, loam and peat.

Daviesia glauca.

No. 43.

DAVIESIA GLAUCA.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New South Wales: we raised it from seeds about the year 1805. It is a very ornamental plant, and blossoms in May, in the greatest profusion: it requires the green-house. We have found it to propagate with difficulty by cuttings: the soil should be loam and peat.

This is a most desirable plant for a conservatory; as planted in the full ground, it flowers infinitely finer than in a pot.

We have preferred the name by which it has been so long known, to that of Mimosoides; which is scarcely tenable, after all the species of Mimosa, to which it can be said to bear the least resemblance, have been removed into another genus.

Daviesia ulicina.

No. 44.

DAVIESIA ULICINA.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This is also a native of New South Wales, and was introduced among some of the first plants from that prolific country.

We consider it a tolerably hardy green-house plant, flowering abundantly in April and May, and sometimes perfecting its seeds here: a mixture of loam and peat is a very suitable soil for it. It may be propagated by cuttings, and should not have too much water.

Cochlearia groenlandica

No. 45.

COCHLEARIA GRŒNLANDICA.

Class. Order.
TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

....

This little plant is a native of the shores of Greenland, and has also been found in some of the highlands of Scotland, in the Orkneys, and other places.

It is easily kept in a small pot, in a light loamy soil, without the least protection, and is increased by parting the roots. Some authors have described it as biennial; but we have found ours to be perennial. It begins to flower in March, along with the early spring plants: every thing at that season is interesting, every flower is cheering, and even the smallest helps to drive away the wintry gloom, and to inspire the mind with vernal delight and joy.

Erica mutabilis.

No. 46.

ERICA MUTABILIS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant species was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope several years since; it flowers during most of the summer months. We have found this one of the most difficult kinds to manage. It generally blooms so profusely, that the plant becomes exhausted, and perhaps, dies; to prevent this it would be prudent to pull off a portion of the flower buds as soon as they appear.

It should be kept in an airy part of the green-house, and by no means overwatered, or put into too large a pot: soil, sandy peat. It is not easily increased, except by seeds.

Erica ardens

No. 47.

ERICA ARDENS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A beautiful species, which has been introduced a considerable time into this country from the Cape of Good Hope. It generally begins to produce its flowers in March, and they are not quite over before the summer. Sometimes they are succeeded by seeds, which is the best way of increasing it, for it is extremely difficult to propagate by cuttings. The soil required is sandy peat, with treatment similar to the other Ericas, not failing to allow plenty of air while in the green-house.

G. Loddiges del.

Dionæa muscipula.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 48.

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Among the astonishing works of creation, there are some things so surprising that a bare description of them, without producing the reality, would be thought by every one a mere fiction, and never could be credited.

Such is our present subject; and, in our opinion, the whole vegetable world does not include a more curious, we may say a more wonderful plant. The form of the leaf is most extraordinary; and when we add the property which it possesses of closing the moment it is touched, and thus imprisoning whatever insect may have obtruded itself within its fangs, we confess ourselves lost in admiration.

It is found in the swamps of Carolina, and is difficult to cultivate in this country; we have succeeded best by keeping it very moist in the stove, covered with a small glass, under which the air retains a dampness, a little resembling its native place of growth. The soil should be black sandy peat. The flowers are produced in the spring months.

Acacia armata

No. 49.

ACACIA ARMATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYGAMIA	*MONŒCIA.*

....

This charming plant is from New Holland; it has been in this country some time, and is become a great ornament to the green-house in the months of April and May. It is seen to prodigious advantage when planted in a conservatory, as the flowers then attain a far greater size: the leaves also are much broader, and of a deeper green. In a pot it should have a soil composed of loam and peat. We have found it pretty hardy, capable of enduring a moderate frost, and have preserved it very well in a frame in winter. It loves plenty of water, and may be easily increased by cuttings.

Grevillea linearis

G. Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 50.

GREVILLEA LINEARIS.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This genus received its appellation in honour of the late Right Honourable Charles Greville, who possessed some very choice plants. There are many species of it, all natives of New Holland; but only three or four are yet brought to this country. The linearis was introduced in 1790; it varies with white flowers, and is a very desirable green-house plant, continuing in bloom from the spring months generally throughout the greater part of summer. It likes an airy situation, and not too much water, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat. It will propagate by cuttings, but with difficulty.

Azalea nudiflora rubra.

G. Cooke del.t & sc.

No. 51.

AZALEA NUDIFLORA *Rubra.*

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This plant adorns our gardens with its elegant flowers during the month of May. It is a moderate sized bushy deciduous shrub, a native of North America, and has been introduced a considerable time: we received plants of it from Philadelphia before the American war. It is never injured by our winters; but was formerly supposed to be incapable of bearing the full sun in summer: experience, however, proves that it stands perfectly well in almost any situation. The soil should be prepared for it by removing the common ground to the depth of six inches, at least, and replacing it with a mixture of peat and fresh loam, in equal quantities, in which it should be planted, and in dry weather moderately supplied with water. It is propagated by layers, which take two years to acquire sufficient root.

Ledum buxifolium.

No. 52.

LEDUM BUXIFOLIUM.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

Our present subject is of humble growth, seldom rising higher than six inches or a foot: it has been long introduced from North America, and is tolerably hardy. It is an evergreen, and its delicate flowers are produced in May, when the plants are completely covered over with them. They may be kept either in pots or in the ground, in sandy peat earth, and should be sheltered a little from the winds. They admit of propagation both by layers and cuttings; but the process in either case is tedious, as they grow very slowly.

Veronica chamædrys.

S. Loddiges del. *G. Cooke*

No. 53.

VERONICA CHAMÆDRYS.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is found in most parts of Northern Europe; generally in moist situations. It is very easily cultivated in a small pot, in light loamy soil, flowering beautifully in May. It is a perennial plant, requiring no sort of shelter, and may be readily increased by dividing the roots in spring or autumn. The Veronicas comprize a great number of species: near sixty are described, mostly natives of cold climates; many of them grow spontaneously in our island.

Erica nigrita.

G Loddiges del.

G Cooke sc.

No. 54.

ERICA NIGRITA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This singular species was introduced about the year 1790. The deep black colour of the anthers, contrasted with the pure white corolla, render it, when in full bloom, a most interesting plant. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, requiring the greenhouse, and treatment similar to the other heaths. The season of its flowering is March and April: it may be increased, though with some difficulty, by cuttings.

G Loddiges del.^r

Erica vestita coccinea.

No. 55.

ERICA VESTITA *Coccinea.*

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

We raised one single plant of this most splendid variety in the year 1792, together with many other Ericas, from seeds, which were collected at the Cape of Good Hope by our friend the late Mr. George Scholl, a botanist, who was sent out by the Emperor Joseph the Second to collect plants. He travelled many years in Africa, and returned home to Vienna, with a large cargo, in 1799.

There is a peculiar grandeur about the present subject, which cannot be done justice to in any representation. The leaves are so long and slender that they appear in constant motion; this gives the plant a very interesting appearance without the bloom. The glowing richness of the flowers is indescribable: they are produced in great abundance, even while the plant is yet young: that from which our figure was taken was less than a foot high. It is rather difficult to propagate by cuttings. The soil must be

sandy peat. The season of flowering is April and May: it requires plenty of air in all seasons.

Trollius americanus.

G Loddiges delt

G Cooke

No. 56.

TROLLIUS AMERICANUS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New York and Pensylvania, in shady wet places on the mountains. With us it is a hardy perennial plant, requiring very little care: it was introduced about the year 1806. April and May are its seasons of flowering. It is increased by parting the roots; the best time for which operation is either spring or autumn. A light loamy soil agrees very well with it, and it may be planted in the ground or preserved in a small pot; in which latter case a pretty good supply of water will be necessary in dry weather.

Calendula graminifolia

No. 57.

CALENDULA GRAMINIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.*

....

This was cultivated in England so long since as 1731, by Miller. It is, however, by no means common. The flowers, which are very showy, appear in April and May, and sometimes later: they open only in the full sun. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, requiring the protection of the green-house in winter, and may be raised with facility by cuttings. The soil in which it should be planted is light loam: a very moderate supply of water will suffice in winter, it being rather apt to damp off if it has too much.

Astragalus uralensis.

No. 58.

ASTRAGALUS URALENSIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

This is an humble, but very pleasing plant: a native of Siberia, and some of the Alps, also some mountains in Scotland. Its beautiful flowers are produced in May, continuing for a considerable time in perfection. It has always been a scarce plant with us, being only increased by seeds, which are very rarely produced here. Being perfectly hardy, it may be kept in any situation in a small pot, in light loamy soil, taking care to refresh it moderately with water in dry weather.

No. 59

Elichrysum spectabile

G. Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 59.

ELICHRYSUM SPECTABILE.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

....

This beautiful plant is from the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced about 1810. It requires an airy greenhouse in winter, and sandy peat soil, with not too much water, and is propagated by cuttings. The flowering season is May and June; the blossoms do not expand in damp or cloudy days; but when the sun shines they immediately display their inimitable brilliancy. When full open, if the flowers are cut off, (which does not injure the plants), they may, by simply hanging them up reversed, be dried and preserved many years, open and in full splendour. This is a property peculiar to some plants: ought we not to be thankful that our kind and generous Creator has made such a provision for our enjoyment in the wintry season? for thus we may always have something cheering to delight us, some token of his goodness to attract our notice and encourage our hearts, amid the daily cares of this imperfect life.

Euchilus obcordatus.

Loddiges del.

No. 60.

EUCHILUS OBCORDATUS.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This rare plant is a native of the South West coast of New Holland: it was introduced in 1803, and requires the greenhouse.

It flowers abundantly in the spring months, thriving pretty well in a soil composed of loam and peat.

We have found it difficult to increase in the usual way by cuttings; and the seeds have not yet been matured here, on which account it is likely to continue scarce.

Banksia marginata.

Loddiges del. G. Cooke

No. 61.

BANKSIA MARGINATA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

The numerous and magnificent genus to which this belongs was named, by Linnæus, after its first discoverer, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Few, indeed, have so well deserved such an honour as this excellent and highly respected character, who, throughout his whole life, has ever been zealous in the advancement and encouragement of true science.

Our present plant is a native of New South Wales; we raised some of it from seeds about the year 1805. It grows rather freely, and attains a considerable size, forming a very handsome greenhouse plant. The flowers are produced in May, from buds formed the preceding year, between the forks of the old wood. It is propagated, although with difficulty, by cuttings and layers, and flourishes in a mixture of loam and peat earth.

Gentiana verna

Loddiges delt

No. 62.

GENTIANA VERNA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful little plant is a native of several parts of Europe, chiefly on Alpine heights. It has been found in some of the northern parts of this island, but rarely. April is the season of its flowering, although sometimes it will bloom again in the latter part of the summer; at which time the colour is not near so fine.

It may be cultivated in a small pot, in light loam, observing to water it pretty well in dry weather. We have increased it, though but slowly, by dividing the roots in May. No protection is needed for it in winter; but in summer it would be well to screen it from too great heat, which sometimes destroys it.

Erica propendens.

G. Cooke del.t et sc

No. 63.

ERICA PROPENDENS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Another charming species from the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1806. It flowers in the spring months, and few plants can vie with it in beauty, even in that prolific season. In its habit it is rather delicate, and it rarely grows to any considerable size. It must be potted in sandy peat, and kept in an airy greenhouse in the winter. The usual mode of increasing it is by cuttings, as seeds have not yet been perfected in this country.

Erica lutea

No. 64.

ERICA LUTEA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A Native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence it was first introduced, with many more sorts, into the Kew Garden, by the celebrated Mr. Masson, in 1774. Although so long known, it has never been plentiful, and is now very rare. It blooms freely in the autumnal months. This is one of the very few kinds of Ericas with opposite leaves. It is of humble growth, and requires the greenhouse, with plenty of air: may be propagated by cuttings. Soil, light sandy peat.

N° 65

Rhododendron ferrugineum.

No. 65.

RHODODENDRON FERRUGINEUM.

Class. Order.
DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This very desirable plant has been long cultivated in our gardens, and blossoms abundantly in May. It is evergreen, and seldom rises above two or three feet, spreading a good deal. The cold never injures it. We propagate it by layers, which become well-rooted in two years. The most eligible soil is a mixture of peat and fresh loam, in equal portions; this need not be more than six inches deep, as the roots do not extend far beneath the surface. In very dry seasons it is necessary to water it.

It is a native of the Alps of Switzerland and Austria, many of which are covered with it to a great extent. These stupendous heights, which strike the mind with awful sublimity, are thus for many a mile adorned by the benign Creator with the pleasing works of His gracious hand. There is no spot, however wild, nor a soil, however sterile, where we cannot trace His goodness, and behold the impress of His power!

Daphne alpina.

Loddiges del.

G Cooke sc

No. 66.

DAPHNE ALPINA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the Alps of Italy and Switzerland. It was cultivated in this country, in 1759, by Miller. It is a low, bushy, deciduous shrub, growing slowly, and rarely exceeding two feet in height. Its season of flowering is May and June. No protection is required for it in winter, being perfectly hardy. It succeeds in a loamy soil, with a little peat. The usual way of increasing it, as seeds are not often produced, is by grafting upon the Mezereon in the spring. They take readily by this method, and form very good plants.

Dianthus alpinus.

G. Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc

No. 67.

DIANTHUS ALPINUS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This little gem is said to have been cultivated by Philip Miller, in 1759; but we confess the first we ever saw of it was one single plant, raised, in 1793, from seeds, which we received from our very kind friend, Baron Sigismund Zois, of Laybach, in Carniola; a gentleman, who, to a very extensive knowledge of botany, joined an ardent love of that most attractive pursuit. He, with his brother, were both in the habit of frequently visiting the higher Alps, in pursuit of those vegetable treasures, which are so abundant there. We cannot but feel much pleasure in looking back to the many years' agreeable correspondence which we once enjoyed with this most liberal and enlightened man. Our collection to this day contains many monuments of his communicative zeal; not many, however, more interesting than the present subject. It requires a light loamy soil, and may be propagated by cuttings. In winter it is rarely injured by the cold, but

should not be exposed to too much wet: the season of flowering is May.

Drawn by Miss Rebello.

Lantana mista.

No. 68.

LANTANA MISTA.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This is from the West Indies, and has been long preserved in the stoves of this country. It produces its flowers in general during the summer months. They are very showy, and possess the curious property of changing colour, being, when first open, of a dull yellow, which gradually turns to a rich and beautiful red. These flowers, which are situated on the circumference of the head, opening before the center ones, they become red, while the others are still yellow, which gives a lively effect.

Though usually kept in the stove, it is not very tender, and bears the open air well in summer for a considerable time. It should have a loamy soil, and is very readily propagated by cuttings.

We are indebted for the very fine drawing from whence our figure was engraved to the ingenious and tasteful hand of a lady, who has very kindly honoured us with her valuable assistance. We are not without hopes that

in future parts of this work we shall have the pleasure of presenting our friends with more productions of her skilful pencil.

Begonia suaveolens

G. Loddiges del.

No. 69.

BEGONIA SUAVEOLENS.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This plant is supposed to be a native of the West Indies; we received it about two years since from France. It flowered very prettily in April last. The blossoms have an agreeable smell. It is easily cultivated in a loamy soil, and encreased by cuttings. It should be kept in the cooler part of the stove, not being very tender, observing in winter to water it but sparingly. In the summer this, as well as many more stove plants, may be inured to the open air with great advantage.

Gastrolobium bilobum

...ages del.t — G. Cooke sc.

No. 70.

GASTROLOBIUM BILOBUM.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, whence it was introduced in 1803. It is very nearly allied to the genus Pultenæa, and forms a very pleasing ornament to the greenhouse. It blossoms abundantly in the spring, and thrives in a mixture of loam and peat. No very particular care is needed for it, as it is not at all tender. It is propagated either by seeds, which are sometimes perfected in this country, or by cuttings, which, however, do not strike very readily.

G Loddiges del.

Delphinium chinense.

No. 71.

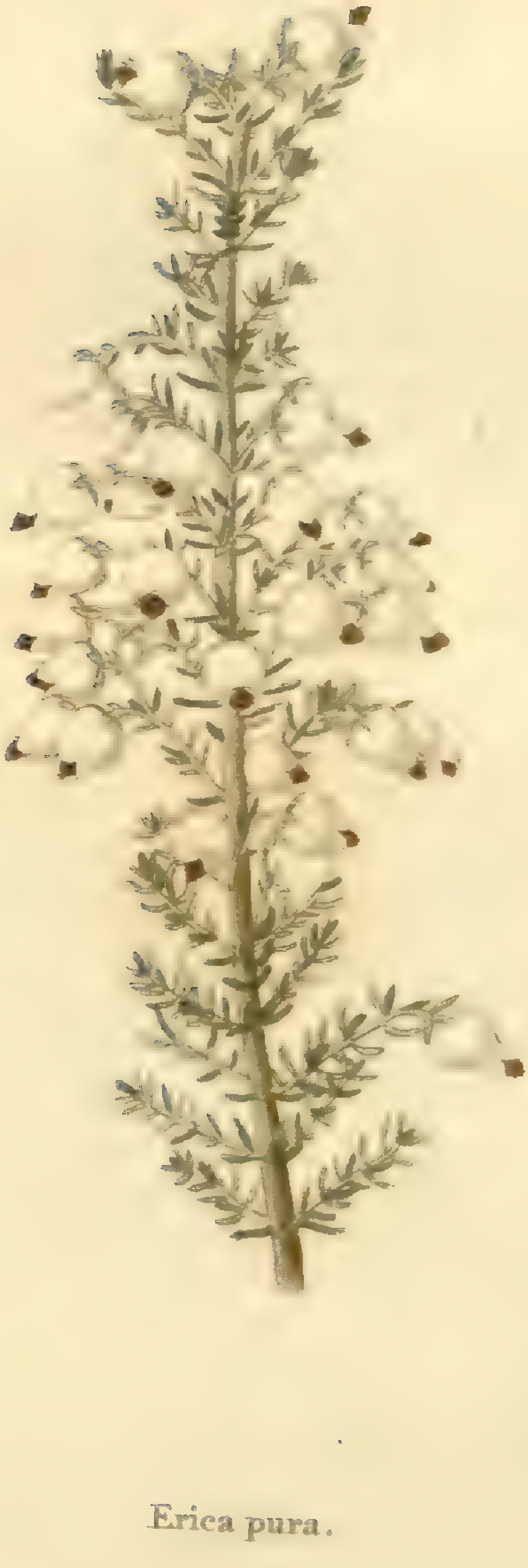
DELPHINIUM CHINENSE.

Class. Order.
POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

....

This has been lately introduced into this country from the continent, and is a reputed native of China. We raised it two years since from seeds, received from the Berlin Garden. It appears to be a perennial, and quite hardy. Some of our plants flowered late the first year; but much stronger since. The blossoms being large, and the stem rather slender, it should be supported by a stick, to preserve it from the effects of winds. It does not appear to divide much at the root; but is likely to be increased pretty freely by seeds, which will ripen very well here. It may either be kept in a pot in light loam, in which state it flowers beautifully, about a foot high; or planted in the ground, where it will attain a much larger growth.

l



Erica pura.

G. Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 72.

ERICA PURA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This delicate little sort is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It produces its blossoms rather late in autumn, and though by no means splendid, it forms a pleasing variety, and continues a long time.

It may be preserved in the Greenhouse like the other Heaths, and is increased rather slowly by cuttings. It should be planted in a small pot in sandy peat earth.

Erica aristata

No. 73.

ERICA ARISTATA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This is a very striking species, indeed few are more showy. It is from South Africa, and was introduced several years since; notwithstanding which, it has always been very scarce, being extremely difficult to propagate and even to preserve. We entertained some hopes that it would seed with us, but they were not realized; and it is much to be feared that this beautiful plant will soon be entirely lost in this country. This is the more to be regretted, as it is not easy to obtain a fresh supply of seeds. The native place of almost every individual species of Erica is so very circumscribed, that in those trackless wilds, a traveller has but a slight chance of meeting with a particular plant; unless he is acquainted with the precise spot where alone it is to be found.

It should have a treatment similar to the other Ericas, preserving it in the green-house in the winter season, and putting it in sandy peat soil.

Struthiola erecta.

G.Cooke fec.

No. 74.

STRUTHIOLA ERECTA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pretty plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has been lately introduced. It flowers in abundance, in the latter part of the summer and autumn. The blossoms are very fragrant, especially in the evening. It is freely propagated by cuttings: soil, a mixture of peat and loam in equal quantities. It loves plenty of air in winter as well as summer, requiring no greater degree of warmth than just above freezing, also not too much water.

Struthiola juniperina.

G. Cooke fe.

No. 75.

STRUTHIOLA JUNIPERINA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. It has been long known by mistake in our gardens, under the (certainly not very appropriate) name of Erecta; for there is not a single part of the plant which has any thing erect about it. The branches and young twigs all hang down in a very graceful and elegant manner. The Erecta, of which we have given a representation, is another thing. Our present subject may be considered a very neat and desirable greenhouse plant, flowering in the latter months of summer and autumn: it requires plenty of air, and not too much water, especially in winter: it may be increased by cuttings: soil, light loam and peat.

G. Loddiges del.

Tillandsia amœna.

No. 76.

TILLANDSIA AMŒNA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This singular plant is from the West Indies; it flowered for the first time with us in June last, and requires the constant heat of the stove. The bases of the leaves are cupped and form a space, which generally contains water. In some of the larger species this is found in such quantities that travellers have assuaged their thirst by cutting a plant open and receiving the water into their hats. Most of the Tillandsias are parasitical, growing on the decayed trunks of trees. This reservoir of water doubtless nourishes them in such situations during the dry season; and when the rains set in is again replenished. We have found our plant grow pretty well in a small pot in loam and peat earth. The flower stem comes out of the heart of the plant; but it throws up suckers afterwards, by which it is continued and increased.

Potentilla aurea.

G. Cooke del.t & sc

No. 77.

POTENTILLA AUREA.

Class. Order.
ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

....

This is a pleasing little herbaceous plant, a native of the mountains of Scotland and most of the northern parts of Europe. With us it flowers in May and June, and is easily cultivated in a small pot in light loam, requiring no sort of protection in any season. It may be multiplied by parting the roots either in autumn or spring.

The species of Potentilla are very numerous; they are recommended by the beauty of their flowers, which in the greater number of kinds are yellow, some few only being white.

Orchis spectabilis.

[illegible] del.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 78.

ORCHIS SPECTABILIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

A native of North America, whence we received it last spring; it produced its beautiful flowers in the month of June: they last a considerable time.

In common with the other species it is difficult to cultivate; we found it blow pretty well in a pot with a little protection. Its native soil seems to be loamy: there is not much hope of being able to increase it in this country.

N° 29

Cactus stellatus.

Lindiges del.

No. 79.

CACTUS STELLATUS.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a surprising production, as indeed are many of the Genus: it is a native of South America, growing in rocky situations, and has been very lately brought to this country. It flowered with us during the months of May and June: we found it difficult to catch it fully open, as it is so only for a short time, which is mostly in the middle of the day, closing very soon after: a few of the flowers were succeeded by berries, from which we entertain hopes of being able to raise some young plants.

It requires the stove heat, and succeeds best on a shelf, requiring very little water, especially in the winter season: the soil may be composed of loam, with a slight mixture of decayed morter or lime rubbish.

Lambertia formosa.

No. 80.

LAMBERTIA FORMOSA.

Class.	Order.
TETRANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This fine plant is a native of New South Wales: we raised some of it from a part of the first seeds brought home from Port Jackson, which were kindly presented to us by our lamented friend Mr. Chauntrell: we have since propagated it successfully by cuttings. Its season of flowering is July and August, when a good sized plant of it makes a beautiful appearance. It is by no means tender, thriving very well in an ordinary green-house; it requires loam and peat soil, and should be fresh potted every year, either in spring or summer.

Borbonia lanceolata

No. 81.

BORBONIA LANCEOLATA.

Class. *DIADELPHIA* Order. *DECANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it has been introduced many years ago: it flowers very freely in the spring and summer, the blossoms continuing a long time. We find it not at all tender, requiring no other protection than an ordinary green-house: it frequently produces ripe seeds in this country, and is also propagated with facility by cuttings; the soil most congenial to it is a mixture of loam and peat. This plant is rather apt to grow tall and become naked at bottom; in which case it may be greatly improved in form, by cutting down to within six inches of the pot in the spring, after which it rarely fails to push out a number of vigorous healthy branches.

62.

Gaultheria procumbens.

Drawn by Miss Rebello. G. Cooke sc.

No. 82.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This plant was named by Kalm, after Dr. Gaulthier, a botanist of Canada, of which country it is a native. It has been known in our gardens for a considerable time, and is perfectly hardy; it may either be kept in a small pot or planted in a border in peat earth. It does not exceed four or five inches in height, but spreads a good deal, and continues in flower a long time during the latter part of summer, at which time the ripening berries, produced from the preceding year's blossoms, add much to its beauty. These frequently remain the whole winter, and with the fine dark evergreen leaves, look very pretty in that season: it propagates itself readily by its creeping roots. We are told that in some parts of America the leaves are used as a tolerable substitute for tea.

Bocconia frutescens.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 83.

BOCCONIA FRUTESCENS*.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the West Indies and Mexico, where we are informed by Hernandez that the Indians were very fond of it; and their chiefs planted it in their gardens: in the West India Islands the acrid juice, with which the plant abounds, is used to remove warts. It has been long known in this country, having been cultivated by Philip Miller in 1739: it forms a handsome plant in the stove, and is of tolerable quick growth, not very tender; but being rather succulent, is sometimes apt to damp in the winter. The flowers are produced in a loose nodding panicle. It is of easy culture, but does not propagate readily, except by seeds, which are sometimes perfected in this country: soil, loam and peat.

* The figure is reduced to about one-fourth the natural size.

Pafsiflora princeps.

No. 84.

PASSIFLORA PRINCEPS.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *PENTANDRIA.*

It has rarely fallen to our lot to present our friends with a more elegant subject than this; interesting also as being the first time of its flowering in this country, to which it has very lately been brought from Rio Janeiro. Our plant has been growing since last spring in the stove, and has attained the height of twelve or fifteen feet. It has a round woody stem: in young plants the leaves are entire, but afterwards divided about half their length, into three broad acuminate lobes. The foot-stalks, which spring from between two rather large stipules, are about two inches long, having two pair of glands: in the sinuses of the leaves are also several glands, from all which honey is distilled in liquid drops, generally appearing in the morning. The tendrils are axillary, pretty large, and immediately above them the flowers are produced, generally in pairs. The peduncle is from spreading, erect, one inch and a half in length; half an inch below the flower it is

embraced by three broad lanceolate bractes, which fall off before the bud is full grown. The five divisions of the calyx are curiously formed, each being furnished with a kind of keel, extending the whole length, which give the flower-buds a beautiful appearance; they open in the morning, and close towards night, lasting only a day: nevertheless, the profusion in which they are produced render the whole plant eminently brilliant. It may be propagated by cuttings, and thrives in a rich loamy soil.

The plant from which we made our drawing was in the highest perfection on the very day when the late amiable Princess, the hope of her country, was consigned to the tomb. Her Royal Highness was an admirer of the beauties of nature; and the peaceful and happy course of life she so wisely chose, must have had a tendency to cherish such a taste. We feel a sort of mournful pleasure in paying this tribute of our unfeigned respet, by dedicating a magnificent plant to her memory.

Erica blæria.

No. 85.

ERICA BLAERIA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

This will be recognised as the Blaeria ericoides of most authors. We have long thought, however, that it could scarcely be separated with consistence from the Ericas. The circumstances of its having only four filaments instead of eight, seems to be the only distinction; as not one of the other parts of the plant could warrant its being considered as a different genus: each filament, however, may be said to support two anthers, for they are all double. The system, we humbly trust, would not be at all impaired by such an alteration: it is certain that there are parallel cases in which the number of filaments being exactly half, has not been considered a motive for removing a plant into another class. A notable instance of this occurs in the Ledum Latifolium, which has but five filaments; yet no one has ever thought of separating it from the other Ledums, to which indeed it is too closely allied to permit the attempt.

Our plant is a native of the Cape: it was known, though probably in a dry state only, to Petiver, who has given a figure of it in his Gazophylaceum. It flowers in autumn, and requires precisely the same treatment as the other Heaths.

Erica sanguinea.

G. Cooke fec.

No. 86.

ERICA SANGUINEA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope: it is difficult to name a particular time for its flowering, as in fact it is scarcely ever out of bloom, thus forming a distinguished ornament of the greenhouse throughout every season. It requires treatment similar to the other Ericas, and is propagated by cuttings; soil, sandy peat. We remember to have bought our original plant of this fine species, many years since, at the sale of the late Lady Archer's plants at Ham Common in Surrey. Her Ladyship was a great encourager of Botany, and possessed a superb collection, particularly of this most beautiful tribe, to which she was extremely partial.

Pelargonium melananthon.

No. 87.

PELARGONIUM MELANANTHON.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

This is a tuberous rooted species, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, introduced about 1790: in common with the rest of the Genus it is rather impatient of damps in winter: they should therefore be kept rather warmer than the generality of greenhouse plants; at the same time plenty of air should be daily admitted. Sandy peat mixed with a little loam is a very good soil for it; and during the winter season it should not have too much water, especially at the time the root is in a dormant state. It flowers in the summer months, making rather a singular appearance, from the unusual colour of its blossoms: it propagates slowly by dividing the roots, for which operation the spring is the most eligible season.

Pimelia rosea.

G Loddiges del^t

No. 88.

PIMELEA ROSEA.

Class. Order.
DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

Only two or at most three of this beautiful genus are known in Europe; although no less than thirty-four species have been seen in a living state, and described by the learned Mr. Brown. They are all natives of New Holland. Doubtless numbers more, as yet unbeheld by scientific eye, exist in that most productive country.

We cannot help indulging the hope, that those ample harvests of new plants which there await the collector's hand, may induce some enterprising spirits to venture on the pleasing, though arduous task, of getting in more of these attractive treasures.

Our present subject requires the usual greenhouse treatment; it grows pretty well in sandy peat soil, and flowers abundantly during the summer months; the blossoms are sometimes succeeded by perfect seed, which is by far the readiest mode of increase, as it is always very difficult to propagate by cuttings.

Gentiana septemfida.

No. 89.

GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This charming plant is a native of Caucasus: in 1804 we received seeds of it (collected by Marshal Bieberstein, author of the Flora Taurico-Caucasica) through the hands of our late friend, Mr. Stephan, at Moscow. We consider it as a very great acquisition to our gardens; as it is easy of culture, and flowers most abundantly in the month of June: it is of low growth, rarely exceeding nine inches from the ground, and is perfectly hardy. The best way of keeping it is in a small pot in light loam, observing to water it pretty liberally in dry weather: it sometimes produces seed, which is the only safe way of increasing it.

E 1

Silene pusilla

G. Loddiges del. *G. C. sc.*

No. 90.

SILENE PUSILLA.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This pretty little plant is a native of the Alps, and lately introduced here: it is perfectly hardy, and thrives in a small pot in light loamy soil: it may be increased by dividing the roots or by seed, which it occasionally produces. The season of flowering is from May to August, when its delicate blossoms of purest white, like little "stars of earth," cannot fail to delight us. While musing on such a pleasing subject, the mind may sometimes soar above this lower world, and catch a glimpse of that future and exalted state of being, in which "the wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and those who turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

G Loddiges del.

Laurus Cinnamomum

G Cooke sc.

No. 91.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM.

Class.	Order.
ENNEANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is the true Cinnamon tree, the uses of which are universally known. Much controversy has arisen about the difference between it and the Laurus Cassia: no one, however, who has once seen the two plants can confound them. The leaves of the Cinnamon are much larger, and do not possess the gloss of the Cassia: in the Cinnamon the three nerves are far more prominent on the under side of the leaf than the upper; in the Cassia it is just the reverse. The whole of the bark in the former is pubescent, in the latter perfectly smooth and shining. The taste is very different; in the Cinnamon it is warmer, sweeter, and more pleasant: the Cassia has rather a bitter flavour, and is very mucilaginous. Vast quantities of Cinnamon are annually exported from the Island of Ceylon, of which this tree is a native. It is procured by cutting the trees down every few years; the bark is stripped off and dried in the sun, which causes it to

roll up. It has been cultivated in our stoves for a considerable time. We received plants of it from India about 1790, and have increased it both by layers and cuttings: it loves a rich peat soil, mixed with a little loam, and should have a good supply of water. The young leaves are susceptible of injury from the sun, and ought to be shaded a little. It is probable they make their shoots, in their native country, during the rainy season, which may account for this. The flowers are not showy; but the noble leaves (we frequently have them near a foot long) will ever render this one of the most desirable stove plants.

Calothamnus villosa.

No. 92.

CALOTHAMNUS VILLOSA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*ICOSANDRIA.*

This very interesting plant is a native of the South-West coast of New Holland, and was introduced here in 1803. Our plant, which was the first we ever saw in bloom, flowered from September to December: the flower buds had been at least six months growing before they opened. The plant requires the usual greenhouse treatment: it is not very tender, and thrives in a soil composed of loam and peat. We find it very difficult to propagate, rarely succeeding by cuttings, on which account it is likely to continue scarce.

Astrantia minor

No. 93.

ASTRANTIA MINOR.

Class. PENTANDRIA   Order. DIGYNIA.

....

This rare plant is a native of the Alps of Switzerland: it was cultivated in England long ago, but has been again and again lost. We imported several plants of it about three years since, which have prospered very well hitherto, planted in small pots, in light sandy loam. They seem to receive no injury from the winter's cold, but we find them very subject to be eaten by slugs, those formidable enemies of all herbaceous plants; every possible care should therefore be taken to keep them out of their way.

Our plants produced a few seeds, but we are afraid they are imperfect: they may be propagated (though very sparingly) by dividing the roots in the spring.

Stapelia sororia. 6

No. 94.

STAPELIA SORORIA.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

....

The Stapelias form a numerous and very remarkable family; in many particulars differing from other plants. The far greater number of species, hitherto known, are natives of the desarts which are situated to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope. They are all of a very succulent nature, and seem to be provided with the power of retaining, within themselves, a supply of water sufficient to support them during the great droughts which prevail there. They cannot be said to possess any leaves; the branches, however, of the different kinds are exceedingly various in their form and texture: the flowers also are most astonishingly diversified. Our present plant was brought from the Cape by our worthy friend George Scholl, of whom we have before had occasion to speak. It was first discovered by the indefatigable Masson, and published by him in his splendid monogram upon this interesting genus. It flowers with us in

September, and is easily cultivated in a small pot and soil composed of loam and decayed mortar: it should be kept in a dry warm greenhouse all the year, and in winter have little or no water, although in summer it will bear a tolerable supply. It propagates by cuttings with much facility: the flowers last several days, and have a very unpleasant smell.

No. 95

Erica albens.

G. Cooke del. & sc.

No. 95.

ERICA ALBENS.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, which has been long cultivated in this country: its season of flowering is April and May, when the whole plant is covered with blossoms: they are not so striking as some of the species, yet altogether form a pleasing and acceptable variety. This species seldom attains much size: it should be preserved in winter in an airy greenhouse, being not at all tender. The soil must be sandy peat, observing to shift it once a year into a larger pot. It has never produced seeds with us, but increases pretty readily by cuttings.

Erica savillea.

G. Cooke del^t. & sc.

No. 96.

ERICA SAVILLIÆ.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This beautiful species is from the Cape of Good Hope, and was first introduced by Mr. Hibbert, about 1800, but has never been very plentiful.

Its season of flowering is the latter part of summer, when it is literally covered with its rich and splendid blossoms.

The plant is not of a robust habit, and is very frequently so overloaded that it is incapable of recovering itself. It should have an airy greenhouse in winter, and plenty of exposure to wind and weather. It is propagated by cuttings, and must be potted in sandy peat soil.

Pafsiflora palmata.

No. 97.

PASSIFLORA PALMATA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

This beautiful plant is a native of the West Indies: it has been very lately introduced here. We planted the original plant in our stove last spring, which grew fifteen or eighteen feet high, and has flowered abundantly the whole autumn. The leaves are regularly five parted, and the stem woody: it may be propagated freely by cuttings, and thrives in a loamy soil.

Hardly any thing is more ornamental to the hot-house than the different kinds of Passiflora, when properly trained, there being a peculiar elegance in the blossoms (at least of all the large flowering kinds) which few plants can surpass.

Their rapid growth and facility of cultivation, added to their readiness in flowering, contribute also to render them extremely desirable. Numerous as this genus is, (so far as already known), we doubt not but a great many more species are yet to be discovered in the vast untrodden regions of the

western world; where we are much mistaken if there do not exist plants enough to employ all the botanists in Europe to "number out their tribes" for a hundred years to come.

Arenaria verna.

No. 98.

ARENARIA VERNA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *TRIGYNIA.*

....

This is a mountainous plant, a native of different parts of the European continent, and also some places in Britain.

It is of very low growth, seldom exceeding two inches from the ground. From its early flowering, (it begins in March), and long continuance, sometimes till September, it is well worthy a place in every collection; the more so as it does not occupy much room, a pot of three or four inches diameter being fully sufficient. It should be planted in sandy loam, and may be readily increased by dividing the roots in the spring: being perfectly hardy, it requires no other care than watering in dry weather.

No. [illegible]

G. Loddiges delt. | *Acacia stricta* | G. Cooke sc.

No. 99.

ACACIA STRICTA.

Class. Order.
POLYGAMIA *MONOECIA.*

....

A native of New Holland, introduced among some of the first importations from that interesting country; it flowers very freely in the Spring, and we consider it a very pretty greenhouse plant: it is not easily propagated except by seeds, which are seldom produced here. Loam and peat suit it very well as a soil.

This is one of those species of Acacia, (or as they were called, Mimosa), which in their infant state, from seed, have pinnated leaves; after producing four or five of these they suddenly change their form, and the following leaves become quite entire. This remarkable property is peculiar to a large proportion of the New Holland sorts; it gives them such a marked and decided difference of character, that in this day of multiplying Genera, it is almost a wonder that a distinct genus has not before now been constituted of them. We must own that in our opinion this might be done with a great deal of propriety.

H H

Globba marantina

G. Loddiges, del.

No. 100.

GLOBBA MARANTINA.

Class.	Order.
MONANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We raised this several years ago from seeds sent us from the East Indies by the late Dr. Roxburgh. It requires the stove heat, and is easily cultivated in a small pot in sandy loam: the flowers are produced in a terminal spike; they are curiously formed, and singly, do not last long; yet as one spike throws out a great many blossoms, they continue altogether for a considerable time. The whole plant does not exceed two feet in height: some of the stems produce no flowers; instead of which a number of small bulbs grow out, which, dropping down, become plants: this mode of increase is not peculiar to this plant alone, many others propagate themselves in a similar manner, and may truly be called viviparous. So diversified are the ways, with which our Creator has endued the vegetable kingdom with the power of multiplying and replenishing the earth. His beneficent hand has formed

all, and directed every thing for the wisest and most gracious purposes: then

> "Let us ever praise Him, and extol
> His bounty, following our delightful task
> To prune these growing plants, and tend these flowers."

INDEX TO VOL. I*.

		No.
Acacia armata - - -	*Fortified Acacia* - -	49
. . . . . stricta - - -	*Upright do.* - -	99
Agapanthus minor -	*Lesser blue Lily* - -	42
Alstrœmeria ligtu -	*Striped flowered Alstrœmeria* - - - - -	17
Androsace carnea -	*Awl-leaved Androsace*	40
Ardisia crenulata -	*Notched Ardisia* - -	2
Arenaria verna - -	*Spring Sandwort* - -	98
Asplenium ebeneum -	*Ebony Spleenwort* - -	5
Aster pulcherrimus -	*Splendid Starwort* - -	6
Astragalus uralensis -	*Silky Milkvetch* - -	58
Astrantia minor - -	*Lesser Masterwort* - -	93
Azalea nudiflora rubra	*Red Azalea* - - -	51
Banksia marginata -	*Margined Banksia* -	61
Begonia suaveolens -	*Sweet scented Begonia*	69
Bletia tankervilliæ -	*Lady Tankerville's Bletia* - - - -	20
Bocconia frutescens -	*Shrubby Celandine* -	83
Borbonia lanceolata -	*Spear-shaped Borbonia*	81
Cactus stellatus - -	*Starry Melon Thistle*	79
Calendula graminifolia	*Grass-leaved Marigold*	57
Calla occulta - - -	*Obscure Calla* - -	12
Calothamnus villosa -	*Hairy Calothamnus* -	92
Chironia jasminoides	*Jasmine flowered Chironia* - - - -	27
Cochlearia grœnlandica - - - - - - -	*Greenland Scurvygrass*	45
Crinum erubescens -	*Red-stalked Crinum* -	31
Cymbidium sinense -	*Chinese Cymbidium* -	37
Daphne alpina - - -	*Alpine Daphne* - -	66
Daviesia glauca - -	*Glaucous Daviesia* - -	43
. . . . . . ulicina - -	*Furze-like do.* - -	44
Delphinium chinense	*Chinese Larkspur* -	71
Dianthus alpinus - -	*Alpine Pink* - - -	67
Dionæa muscipula -	*Venus's Flytrap* - -	48

* *At the request of several friends, we have added the English names (as they are called), although we consider them of little advantage, and tending to confuse rather than inform.*

		No.
Doodia aspera - - - -	*Rough Doodia* - -	39
Draba stellata - - - -	*Starry Draba* - - -	32
Elichrysum proliferum -	*Proliferous Elichrysum* - - - -	8
. . . . spectabile -	*Showy do.* - -	59
Epacris attenuata - -	*Attenuated Epacris* -	38
. . . . . grandiflora - -	*Large flowering do.* -	21
Epidendrum ciliare - -	*Fringed Epidendrum*	9
. . . . cochleatum	*Shell-flowered do.* -	22
. . . . cuspidatum	*Pointed do.* -	10
. . . . umbellatum	*Umbel'd do.* -	26
Erica albens - - - -	*Whitish Heath* - - -	95
. . . . ardens - - - -	*Ardent do.* - - -	47
. . . . aristata - - - -	*Awned do.* - - -	73
. . . . blæria - - - -	*Blair's do.* - - -	85
. . . . blanda - - - -	*Charming do.* - - -	13
. . . . cliffordiana - -	*Lady de Clifford's do.*	34
. . . . lambertiana - -	*Lambert's do.* - -	3
. . . . lutea - - - - -	*Yellow do.* - -	64
. . . . mucosa - - - -	*Mucous do.* - -	35
. . . . mutabilis - - -	*Changeable do.* - -	46
. . . . nigrita - - - -	*Black tipped do.* -	34
. . . . obliqua - - - -	*Oblique leaved do.* -	14
. . . . palustris - - - -	*Marsh do.* -	4
. . . . propendens - -	*Pendent do.* -	63
. . . . pura - - - - -	*Pure do.* -	72
. . . . sanguinea - - -	*Bloody do.* -	86
. . . . savillea - - - -	*Savill's do.* -	96
. . . . sebana - - - -	*Seba's do.* -	23
. . . . suaveolens - - -	*Sweetish do.* -	24
. . . . vestita coccinea -	*Scarlet tremulous do.*	55
Euchylus obcordatus -	*Heart-leaved Euchilus*	60
Gastrolobium bilobum -	*Two lobed Gastrolobium*	70
Gaultheria procumbens	*Canada Tea* - - -	82
Gentiana septemfida - -	*Crested Gentian* - -	89
. . . . . . verna - - -	*Spring do.* - -	62
Globba marantina - -	*Bulb-bearing Globba* -	100
Gloxinia speciosa - -	*Rough-leaved Gloxinia*	28
Gnidia oppositifolia - -	*Opposite-leaved Gnidia*	16
. . . . pinifolia - - -	*Pine-leaved do.*	7
. . . . radiata - - - -	*Starry do.*	29
Goodyera pubescens -	*Downy Goodyera* - -	1
Grammitis ceterach - -	*Scaly Grammitis* - -	15
Grevillea linearis - - -	*Narrow-leaved Grevillea* - - - - -	50
Hovea latifolia - - -	*Broad-leaved Hovea* -	30
Lambertia formosa - -	*Red-flowered Lambertia*	80

INDEX TO VOL. I.

		No.
Lantana mista - - - -	*Nettle-leaved Lantana*	68
Laurus cinnamomum -	*Cinnamon Tree* - -	91
Ledum buxifolium - -	*Box-leaved Ledum* -	52
Limonia trifoliata - -	*Three-leaved Limonia*	18
Liparia hirsuta - - -	*Hairy Liparia* - -	33
Orchis spectabilis - - -	*Shewy Orchis* - - -	78
Pancratium rotatum -	*Rotate Pancratium* -	19
Passiflora palmata - -	*Hand-shaped Passion Flower* - - - -	97
. . . . . . princeps - -	*PrincessCharlotte's do.*	84
Pelargonium melananthon - - - - - -	*Black Geranium* - -	87
Persoonia lanceolata -	*Spear-leavedPersoonia*	25
Phylica squarrosa - -	*Scaly Phylica* - -	36
Pimelea rosea - - - -	*Rose-coloured Pimelea*	88
Potentilla aurea - - -	*Golden Potentilla* - -	77
Rhododendron ferrugineum - - - - - - -	*Rusty Rhododendron*	65
Silene incarnata - - -	*Blush Silene* - - -	41
. . . . pusilla - - - -	*Short-stemmed do.* -	90
Stapelia sororia - - -	*Beaver Stapelia* - -	94
Struthiola erecta - - -	*Upright Struthiola* -	74
. . . . . . incana - - -	*Hoary-leaved do.* -	11
. . . . . . juniperina -	*Drooping do.* -	75
Tillandsia amœna - -	*Elegant Tillandsia* -	76
Trollius americanus - -	*American Trollius* -	56
Veronica chamædrys -	*Germander Speedwell*	53

. . . .

The Proprietors cannot conclude the First Volume without gratefully acknowledging the very flattering reception it has met with from their kind friends and subscribers. Such encouragement will render them inexcusable if they do not exert themselves to the utmost in endeavouring to make the sequel more worthy of such liberal patronage.